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PENNSYLVANIA MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM, 1967. ANNUAL REPORT.

GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

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THE UNITED ENDEAVORS OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL GROUPS HAVE RESULTED IN AN INTEGRATED MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM IN PENNSYLVANIA. THE EFFORTS OF THESE GROUPS PROVIDE FOR RECRUITMENT, ADEQUATE LIVING ACCOMODATIONS, HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES, COUNSELING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT, AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES. THE RESULT HAS BEEN AN EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT PROGRAM TO ALLEVIATE THE MANY PROBLEMS OF THE MIGRANT FAMILY. STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED TO ADD SIGNIFICANCE TO THE WORK OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS IN THE MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM. (SW)

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Raymond P. Shafer, Governor

PENNSYLVANIA MIGRATORY LABOR PROGRAM

ANNUAL REPORT 1967

RC001752

PREPARED BY
THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR
HONORABLE JOHN K. TABOR
SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
JUNE 1968

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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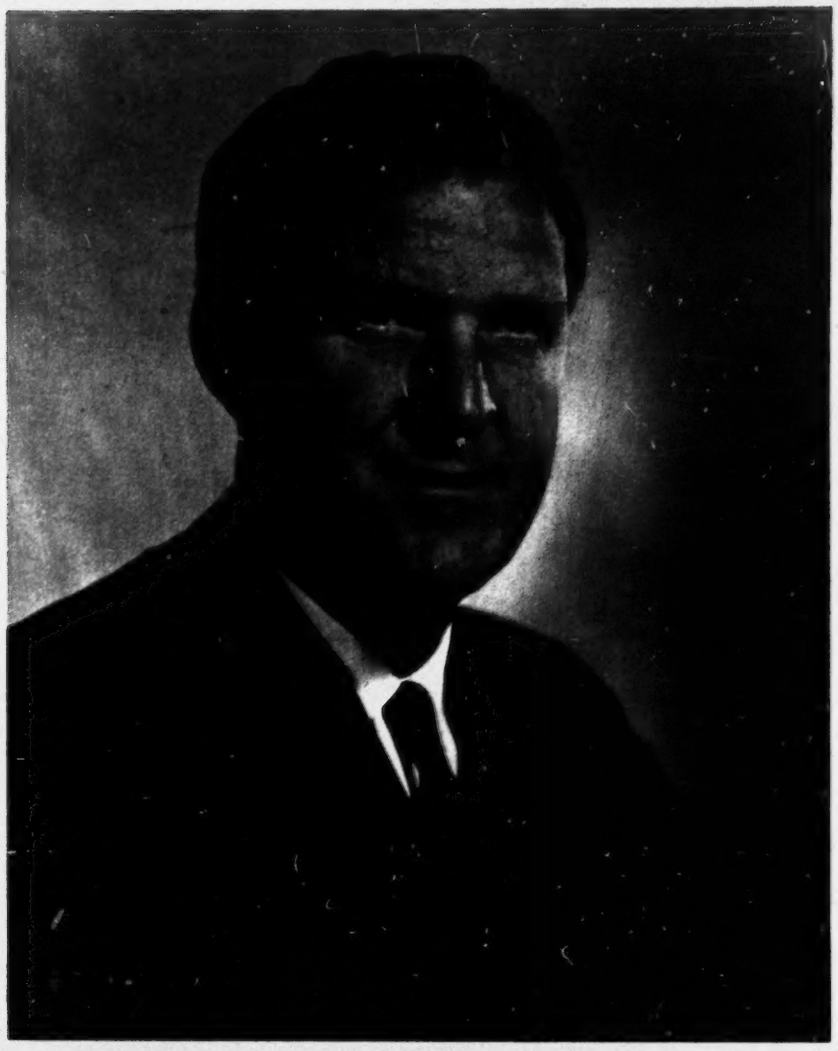
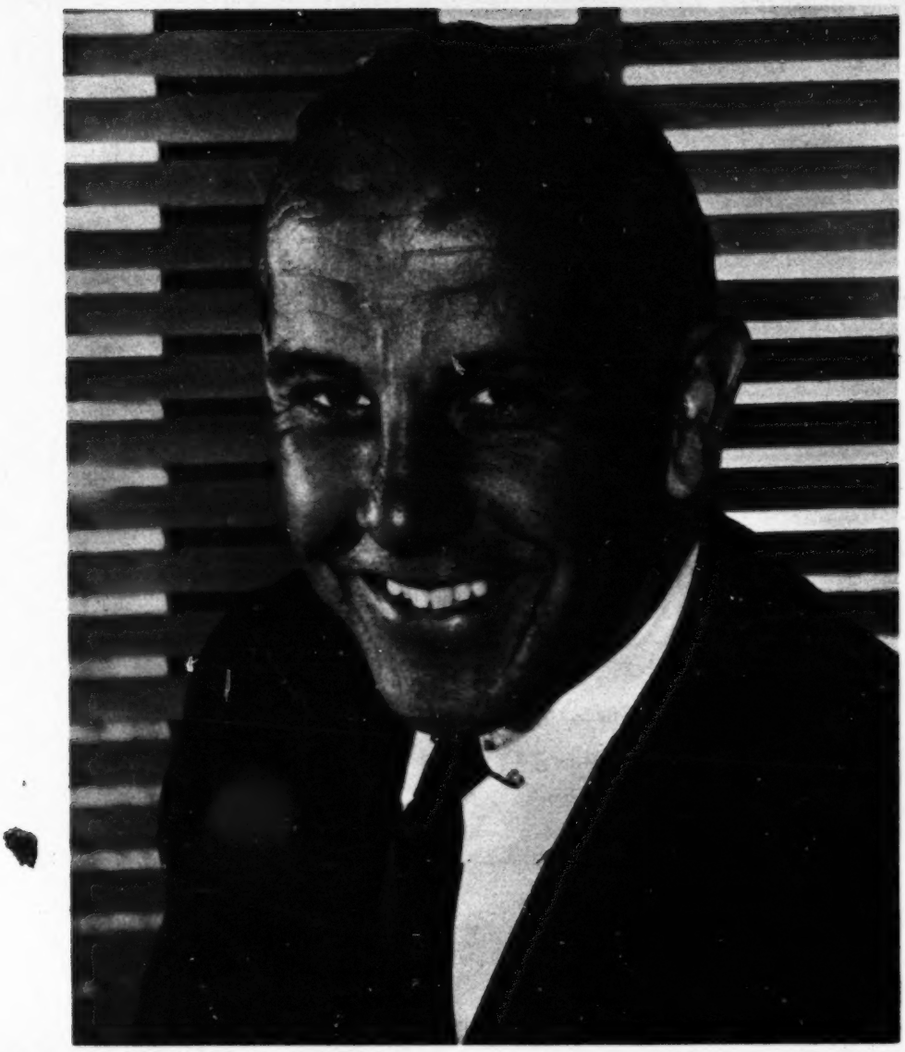
This report is dedicated jointly to the members of Pennsylvania's migrant labor force, who rendered such valuable services during the planting and harvesting seasons; and the several agencies, both government and private, whose understanding and cooperation have helped develop a more harmonious and effective program.



The Migrant Labor Program in Pennsylvania is a combination of human resources, contributed by the workers, and a recognition of their human needs and welfare, which we attempt to serve in the greatest measure possible.

Raymond P. Shafer

RAYMOND P. SHAFER
GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



THE HONORABLE JOHN K. TABOR

SECRETARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

1968

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THE PROGRAM IN PERSPECTIVE

The year 1967 was not marked by any spectacular or unusual events. However, progress toward the stated goal of "Giving the migrants a 'home' not just a place to live while they are in the state" moved steadily forward.

As in years past, the Migratory Labor Program in Pennsylvania was structured around the deliberations and conclusions of the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor, which functioned this year for the first time under the chairmanship of the Honorable Wm. J. Hart, who became Secretary of Labor and Industry on January 17, 1967.

Secretary Hart came into office following a career as one of the Commonwealth's most active and highly respected labor union officials. Thus, he brought to the chairmanship of the Governor's Committee a vast knowledge and thorough understanding of the problems of the working man. This knowledge and understanding was particularly valuable in helping to find solutions to the issues, both human and economic, that came before the Committee.

This marked the sixteenth year that the Committee has functioned, the original Committee having been established by Executive Order in 1952. It is interesting to note, however, that the duties, responsibilities and considerations of the Committee have been greatly expanded since its inception. In the beginning, the Governor's Committee was composed solely of those governmental departments which had been mandated by law to act on behalf of migrants. But the present Committee, commissioned by Governor Raymond P. Shafer, includes representatives of twelve nongovernmental agencies as well as nine governmental departments. Membership of the Committee ranges from such interests as religion, vegetable and potato growers, canners and food processors to governmental agencies in the fields of health, welfare, education, agriculture, law enforcement and labor.

Three meetings of the Committee were held during 1967, all in Harrisburg. One of the most serious matters taken under advisement during the year was that of heat in the living quarters occupied by migrants. A subcommittee, after studying the matter, recommended that every migrant dwelling unit be provided with properly installed heating equipment of adequate capacity to maintain a temperature of at least 65° during the period of occupancy. The full Committee agreed unanimously with the recommendation and the Industrial Board on October 25 approved an amendment to the Regulations for Migratory Labor Camps embodying the substance of the Committee's recommendation. However, it was also agreed that camp owners who operated during summer months only would be permitted to petition the Board for relief from the regulation.

1967 was the tenth successive year of the Migratory Camp and Crew Awards Program designed to give special recognition to farmers, food processors and migrant crews who demonstrated exceptional zeal and effort in labor camp maintenance. The number of award winners in 1967 broke all previous records with 70 growers and food processors and 14 crew

leaders gaining recognition. Mr. Stanley A. Miller, Special Assistant to the Governor on Human Affairs, awarded the certificates saying, "I do this with justifiable pride in the record of Pennsylvania farmers and canners who have pioneered and now continue individual and collective efforts to maintain uniform, humane and decent living and working standards for migrant farm workers and their families . . . . . Pennsylvania today is looked upon as a leader in the field of migrant labor. Much of what we started here is now practiced in other states."

1967 Awards Ceremony

From the standpoint of numbers, 1967 was not an exceptional year. The total number of migrants employed in the state was approximately 7,500 - a figure which was rather stable in comparison with recent years. Migrants performed their labors in thirty-four of the state's sixty-seven counties supplementing the work of some 10,500 resident Pennsylvanians. Working together, the combined seasonal work force harvested a crop of fruits and vegetables valued at approximately $76,000,000

As in years past, Adams County led all others in the employment of migrant workers with 838. Franklin County, where 596 migrants were employed, was second and Potter County was third with 524 migrants. In each of the other counties, fewer than 500 migrants were employed.

As in years past, the migrant labor force consisted almost entirely of Negroes from the southern states and Puerto Ricans with the former making up the larger part of the migrant population by a ratio of about nine to two.

One area in which great progress was made during the year was in the field of education for children of migrant families. During the school year, migrant educational programs were substantially enhanced through the November 1966 Migratory Amendment to Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-750) through which Pennsylvania received a fiscal 1967 allocation of $82,128. Two existing Pennsylvania School Laws supplemented these funds. As a consequence, the educational needs of the migrant children were more fully met than in previous years. It is to be hoped that continued progress in this area will result so that eventually all school-age children within the Commonwealth, regardless of whether they are temporary or permanent residents, will be offered all the advantages of a sound and adequate education. A more comprehensive evaluation of the educational program of 1967 is included in the body of this report.

This perspective is not intended as a summary of the 1967 Migrant Program in Pennsylvania. It merely touches upon some of the highlights of the year which appear to be noteworthy. It is axiomatic that the success of the Migrant Program, as well as any other effort, depends upon the degree of contribution made by the participants. A delineation of these contributions is, in effect,the basis of this report.

1967 MEMBERSHIP OF GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON MIGRATORY LABOR

GOVERNMENT

Honorable William J. Hart, Secretary of Labor and Industry - Committee Chairman

Honorable Joseph W. Barr, Secretary of Community Affairs

Honorable Leland H. Bull, Secretary of Agriculture

Honorable Thomas W. Georges, Jr., M.D., Secretary of Public Welfare
Acting Secretary of Health

Dr. David H. Kurtzman, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Colonel Frank McKetta, Commissioner of Pennsylvania State Police

Honorable John K. Tabor, Secretary of Internal Affairs

Mr. Rafael Muniz, Regional Director, Migration Division, Puerto Rico Department of Labor

Mr. Jack B. Brown, Executive Director, Bureau of Employment Security

Mr. James O. Hawkins, Executive Secretary, Bureau of Employment Security

NON-GOVERNMENT

Reverend Anthony F. Kane, Director, Catholic Apostolate for Migrants

Dr. O. Urcille Ifill, Sr., Representative, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. Joseph M. Walsh, Staff Representative, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO

Mr. Elbert M. Damon, Executive Director
Mr. Clair E. Winand, Representative
Pennsylvania Canners and Food Processors

Mr. Cecil K. Leberknight, Representative
Pennsylvania Congress of Parents and Teachers

Mr. Robert Jones, President, Pennsylvania Co-Operative Growers, Inc.

Reverend Charles C. Frazier, Director of Migrant Ministry
Pennsylvania Council of Churches

Mr. Paul B. Lerew, Representative, Pennsylvania Farmers Association

Mrs. Isaac Lehmer, Representative, Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs

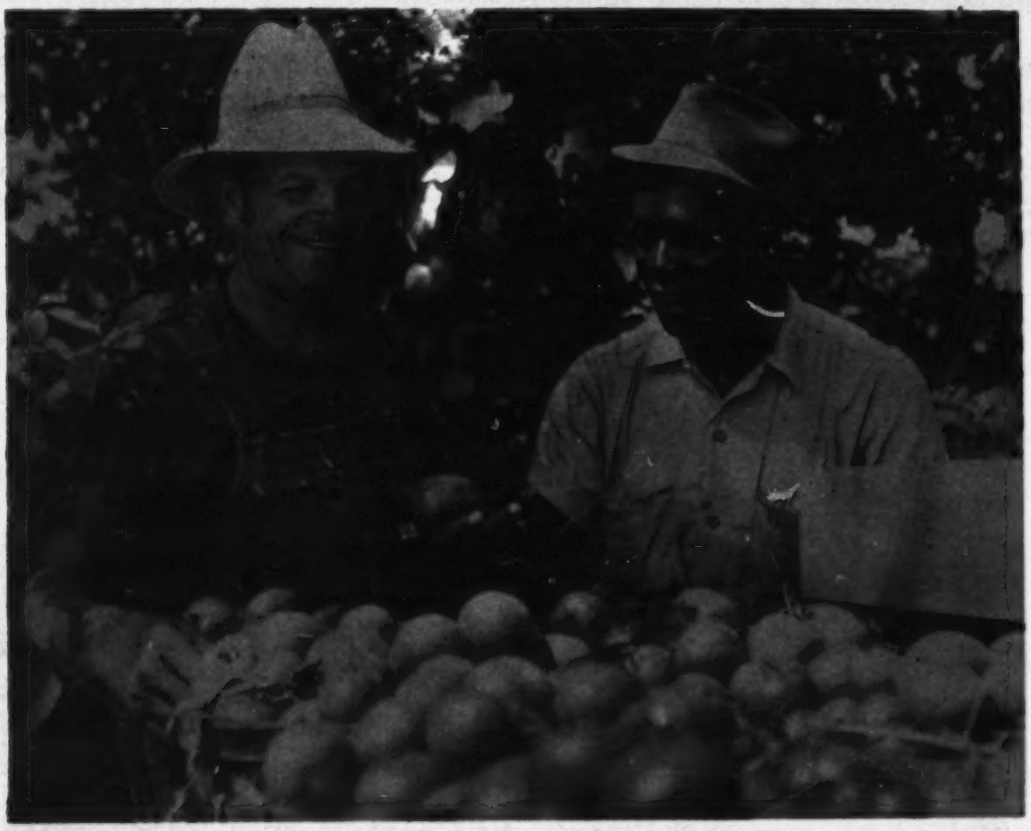
Mr. J. Luther Snyder, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange

Mr. Paul Rowe, Past President, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association

Mr. William M. Lott, Past President, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Migrant Labor Program in the Department of Labor and Industry involves two of the Department's Bureaus - the Bureau of Employment Security and the Bureau of Inspection.



Farmer and Worker

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

The recruitment of migrant farm workers in Pennsylvania is done through the Farm Labor Service of the Bureau of Employment Security.

This recruitment takes place when it appears that the local labor supply is inadequate to meet the needs of Pennsylvania farmers in the planting and harvesting of the state's crop of fruits and vegetables. Workers are recruited almost exclusively from southern states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In 1967, the Farm Labor Service issued job orders for farm workers to eleven states including: Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

Florida furnished the largest number of workers for Pennsylvania. This can probably be attributed to the fact that a bond of close cooperation has been developed between these two states. An example of the working relationship between Pennsylvania and Florida is the fact that Pennsylvania sends a recruiter to Florida to assist that state's personnel in filling Pennsylvania orders.

A total of 77 crews consisting of 2,650 workers came from Florida to Pennsylvania to assist in crop harvests in 1967.

Georgia and Mississippi provided several hundred workers all in organized crews for the strawberry, tomato and fruit harvests.

Puerto Rico was the supplier of 335 seasonal farm workers.

During the midsummer, a representative of the Farm Labor Service conducted a special recruitment trip through Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina for the purpose of confirming already existing commitments with migrant labor crews and to inform crew leaders of changes in labor requirements, crop conditions, etc. in Pennsylvania. At that time, additional crews were recruited to replace those that had disbanded or were unable to honor their Pennsylvania commitments.

Picking Beans

BUREAU OF INSPECTION

The principal function of the Bureau of Inspection is the enforcement of state laws regarding safety in migrant living quarters. However, it is the stated purpose of the program to bring about living conditions which are not only safe but reasonably comfortable.

Insofar as this goal is concerned, the 1967 season can be described as successful.

The Migrant Labor Division of the Bureau of Inspection operated during the year with a smaller staff than in previous years, but the accomplishments were at least equal to past records.

Fewer complaints were registered than in 1966 and all complaints were investigated by Migrant Labor Division inspectors. Prosecutions were necessary in several cases while in others, corrections of the substandard conditions were made when such conditions were brought to the attention of the offenders.

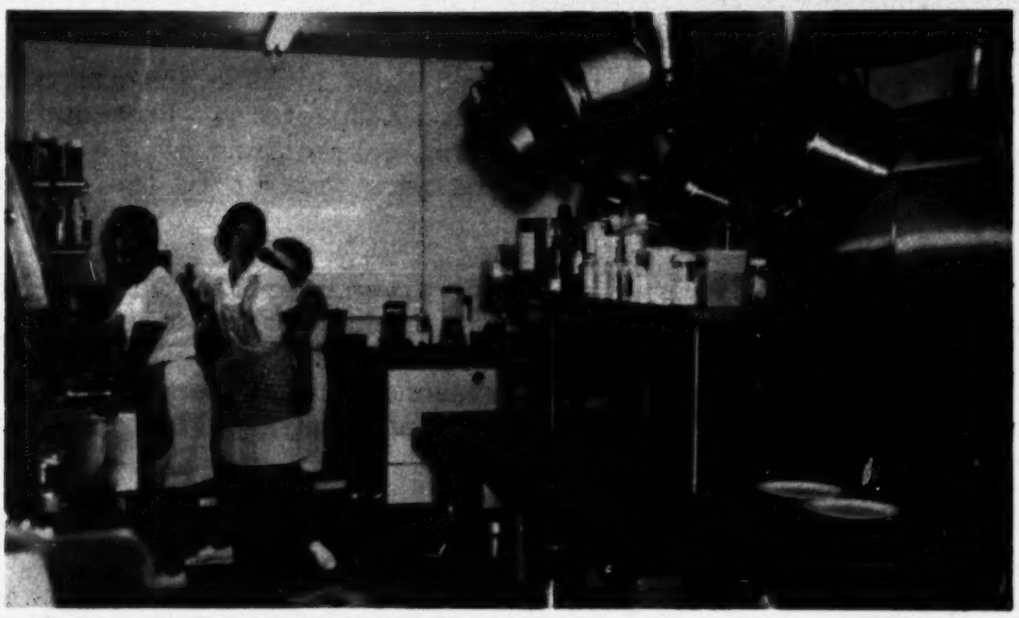
Most camps in Pennsylvania were given a preseason inspection or visit early in the year. This was a most productive procedure as it afforded opportunity for growers and farmers to communicate with the inspectors without the demands of the seasonal work interrupting. Many problems were discussed during this period and many applications were completed and submitted.

During every inspection visit the importance of proper and adequate fire safety equipment was stressed and camps which did not have proper and adequate fire safety equipment were refused a certificate. Only one labor camp fire was reported during the year; fortunately, there were no deaths or injuries involved. It has been resolved that during the 1968 preseason visit periods, fire safety will be emphasized even more strongly.

Fruit Growers Camp

Two new migrant labor camps were constructed during the year and many others were renovated. It is also interesting that the operators of some camps, which operated under less than desirable conditions, have already contacted the Migrant Labor Division regarding specifications for new camps or renovations for the 1968 season.

It was the observation of the Migrant Labor Division that most growers, owners, crew leaders, crews and others concerned with migrant labor operated in a spirit of congeniality and cooperation. This, it is to be noted, is a basic ingredient of a successful program.



Labor Camp Kitchen

TABLE NO.1

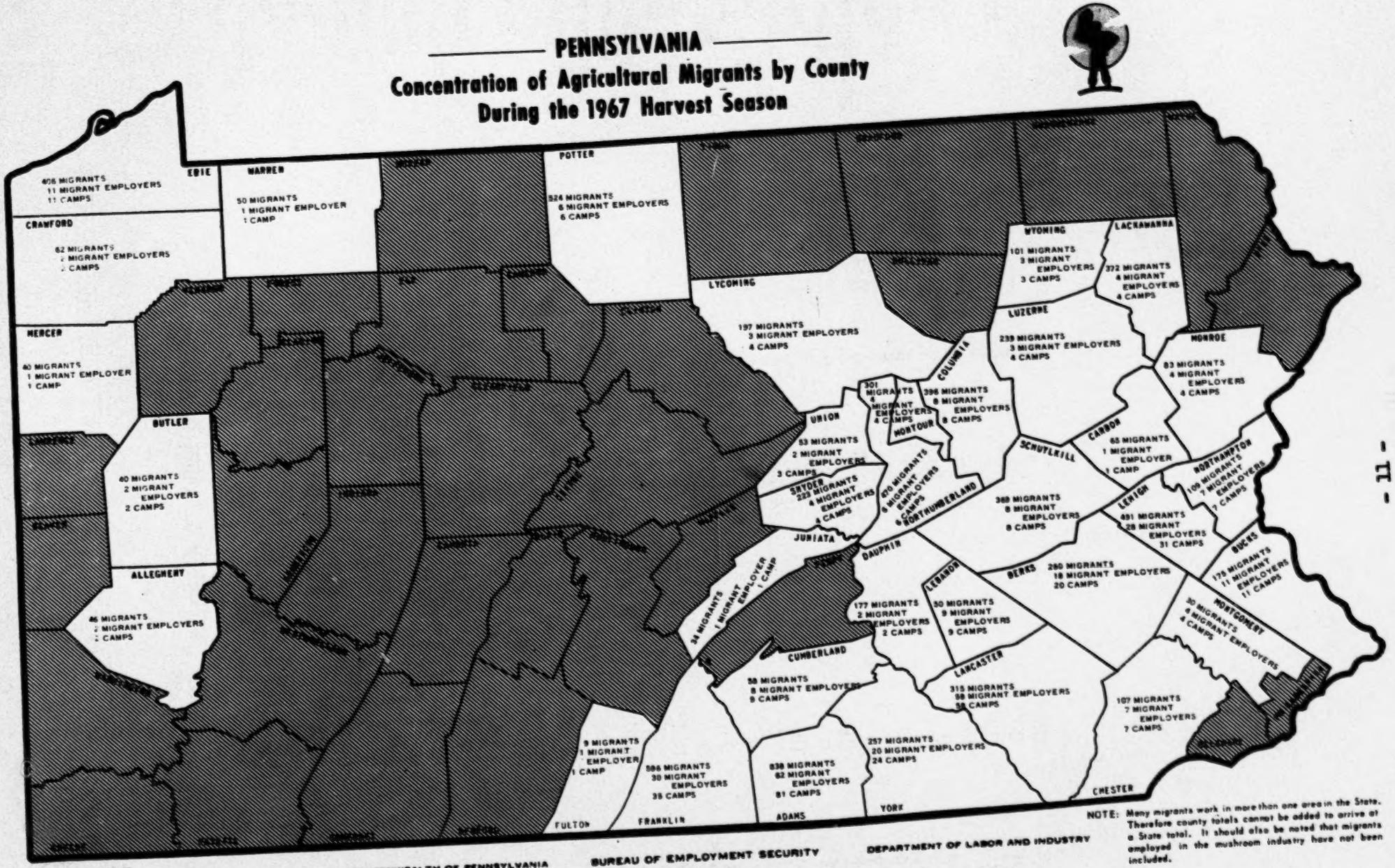
AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT POPULATION BY COUNTY - 1967

County	Camps	Southern Migrants	Puerto Ricans	Total
Adams	81	610	228	838
Allegheny	2	0	46	46
Berks	20	154	106	260
Bucks	11	25	150	175
Butler	2	0	40	40
Carbon	1	65	0	65
Chester	7	78	29	107
Columbia	8	396	0	396
Crawford	2	62	0	62
Cumberland	9	40	18	58
Dauphin	2	171	6	177
Erie	11	365	41	406
Franklin	35	496	100	596
Fulton	1	9	0	9
Juniata	1	34	0	34
Lackawanna	4	368	4	372
Lancaster	58	77	238	315
Lebanon	9	0	50	50
Lehigh	31	321	170	491
Luzerne	4	239	0	239
Lycoming	4	197	0	197
Mercer	1	40	0	40
Monroe	4	59	24	83
Montgomery	4	0	30	30
Montour	4	301	0	301
Northampton	7	77	32	109
Northumberland	6	470	0	470
Potter	6	524	0	524
Schuylkill	8	369	0	369
Snyder	4	223	0	223
Union	3	25	28	53
Warren	1	50	0	50
Wyoming	3	101	0	101
York	24	167	90	257

TABLE NO.2

PENNSYLVANIA

Concentration of Agricultural Migrants by County During the 1967 Harvest Season



NOTE: Many migrants work in more than one area in the State. Therefore county totals cannot be added to arrive at a State total. It should also be noted that migrants employed in the mushroom industry have not been included.

BLR-57N REV 11-67 COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

TOTAL NUMBER OF MIGRANTS - 7543
TOTAL NUMBER OF FARM LABOR CAMPS OCCUPIED - 378

TABLE NO. 3

SUMMARY OF MIGRANT LABOR INSPECTION ACTIVITIES FOR 1967

Camps Applying for Certificates	395
Camps Approved and Certificates Issued	213
Camps Disapproved	87
Camps Pending	95
Canneries Applying for Certificates	8
Canneries Approved and Certificates Issued	8
Canneries Disapproved	0
Crew Leaders Applying for Licenses	58
Crew Leaders Approved and Licenses Issued	47
Crew Leaders Disapproved	2
Crew Leaders Pending	9
Inspections Made	651
Visits and Call Backs	739
Discrepancies Observed	677
Discrepancies Corrected	233
New Camps Constructed	2
Violations Observed	8
Prosecutions Authorized	3
Counties Where Labor Camps Operated	34
Camp Operators	341
Camps Operating	378
Southern Migrants	6313
Puerto Rican Migrants	1430
Inspectors on Duty	6

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

With a U. S. Public Health Service grant almost double that of 1966, the Pennsylvania Department of Health's Migrant Project offered expanded participation in the 1967 migrant labor program. The project, for purposes of discussion, may be divided into two general categories:

(1) Inspection of camp facilities for environmental health hazards;
(2) Medical and dental care for migrants and their dependents.

Camp Inspections

Inspection of migrant camp facilities was the responsibility of Department of Health sanitarians and Department of Labor and Industry inspectors. The two agencies coordinated the overall inspection program. Both departments advised each other concerning the results of their respective inspections.

The Department of Health was responsible for environmental health inspections in migrant camps. The work of their regular sanitarians was augmented by ten summer employes employed through the Migrant Health Project. They worked under the supervision of the regular sanitarians and devoted their time entirely to migrant camp inspections, follow-up, and sanitary education efforts with migrants and growers. They also took a survey of water conditions and (for the first time) studied sewage disposal facilities in the working areas. (See next subheading.)

During the year, a total of 849 inspections was made at 397 individual locations. The defects found and corrected in the five categories, representing the major inspection fields of the sanitarians, are listed below:

Defect	Violations	Corrections*
Water supply	185	119
Sewage disposal facilities	85	34
Garbage and refuse disposal	205	144
Food handling facilities	148	68
Insect and rodent control	112	75

* - Actual correction count higher. Summer sanitarians left before reporting all corrections to violations.

Normal department policy is to point out violations to growers and/or crew leaders and explain ways in which the deficiency may be corrected. With the ten additional sanitarians working full-time on migrant camp inspections, a high degree of cooperation was obtained. However, it was necessary to initiate legal enforcement action against 19 camp operators. Sanitarians attempted, whenever possible, to disseminate current regulation information to growers at meetings throughout the Commonwealth.

Placing emphasis on cooperative efforts to improve camp conditions is paying dividends. Sanitarians reported an increasing number of cooperative

growers and crew leaders. The improved coverage of camps due to the summer staff additions is undoubtedly another important factor in this improvement.

Sanitarians at Work

The major problem confronting sanitarians is still the maintenance of originally approved camp conditions. Sanitation tends to deteriorate in some cases after the crews have been living in a camp for a while. This aspect of the job will continue to attract the attention of regular and summer employes.

General Description of Work Environment

Prior to 1967, staff limitations prevented the accumulation of accurate data on sanitary facilities in the field. The use of summer workers this year allowed a basic survey to be made. The ten sanitarians reported on 173 individual locations in Adams, Berks, Franklin, Lancaster, Lehigh, Montour, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Snyder, Union and York Counties. Migrants at these farms were present an average of 55 days. They worked an average of eight hours a day. Average sex distribution was 22 males and 5 females per farm. The survey was broken down into three different types of facilities encountered: sewage, permanent water supply, and potable water.

1. Sewage Facilities

Of the 173 farms, 38 provided field toilet facilities.

a. Type: privy - 21; flush type - 16; chemical - 1
b. Do facilities meet sanitation standards? Yes - 36; No - 2
c. If substandard, why? Unscreened - 1; Open vault - 1
d. Distance of facilities from working area: 0 to ¼ mile - 22; ¼ to ½ mile - 6; ½ to 1 mile - 10; 1+ mile - 0
e. Is maintenance up to standard? Yes - 30; No - 6
f. Who maintains facilities? Migrants - 28; Farmer - 10
g. Total number of facilities provided - 65
h. Are facilities separate for male and female? Yes - 17; No - 20
i. Are migrants utilizing facilities? Yes - 36; No - 2

The survey indicates that while field toilet facilities are rare, those that are available are generally used and adequately maintained. Most were in easy walking distance to work areas and none was over one mile away. Also, of the 135 locations without field toilet facilitities, sanitarians found that 65 had nearby camp facilities which the migrants used.

2. Facilities with Permanent Water Supplies

Sanitarians found that 28 of the 173 locations had permanent water supplies for migrants working in the fields.

a. Type: well - 19; spring - 6; public supply - 3
b. Is water supply properly protected? Yes - 25; No - 3
c. Type of drinking utensils: individual - 22; common - 6
d. Was water sample collected? Yes - 24; No - 4
e. Water sample analysis: satisfactory - 24; unsatisfactory - 0
f. Distance from supply to working area: 0 to 1 mile - 16; 1 to 3 miles - 12

Permanent water supplies are relatively rare. Yet, aside from the potential danger of common drinking utensils, all supplies tested were satisfactory. However, the distance to some was considerable.

3. Potable Water Supplies

All locations inspected had field water facilities of some kind. A total of 143 used water cans.

a. Water transported by: individuals - 53; common carrier - 90
b. Were receptacles sanitary? Yes - 133; No - 10
c. Water transported from: wells - 122; springs - 16; other - 5
d. Location of supply: migrant camps - 128; adjacent farm - 13; town - 2
e. Water sources: approved - 140; disapproved - 13
f. Water samples collected - 137
g. Water analysis: satisfactory - 136; unsatisfactory - 1
h. Type of drinking utensil: individual - 101; common - 42

Potable water has the advantage of mobility and is thus more convenient to migrants than permanent supplies. This accounts for the heavy use of water receptacles. The containers were found to be largely acceptable. Of 137 water samples collected, only one was analyzed as unsatisfactory. The use of common drinking utensils was noted at 30% of these locations. This indicates need for further health education work by sanitarians.

Medical and Dental Services

During 1967, medical and dental outpatient care was made available to 1,245 migrants and their dependents in 17 counties. The project area included counties containing about 80% of the migrant population. In addition, many migrants from non-project counties were encouraged to utilize medical facilities in adjoining counties.

Services were provided by various contractual agreements. In Adams, Columbia, Lackawanna, Lancaster, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union and Wyoming Counties, migrant family clinics were conducted by four centrally located hospitals. In Berks, Chester, Lehigh, Northampton and York Counties, migrants were served at routine clinics on a fee-for-service basis with eight hospitals. Both special migrant and routine hospital clinic contracts included provisions for laboratory, diagnostic, x-ray, pharmaceutical and emergency outpatient treatment. In Franklin and Potter Counties, fee-for-service agreements were made with physicians to consult migrants in their private offices. In these counties, lab-diagnostic and emergency services were made available at local hospitals and contracts were made with drug stores to supply prescriptions.

The dental activity this year was greatly expanded. Through one contract with the Pennsylvania Dental Services Corporation in Harrisburg, a three-pronged dental care program was launched. All project counties had participating dentists who treated the migrants in their offices. A pilot dental clinic was established in Scranton in conjunction with the medical clinic. Migrant children were treated by a Harrisburg dentist and dental hygienist using portable dental equipment supplied by the project. This team visited summer schools and day care centers in areas of high migrant child concentration and spent their time more on preventive than restorative work. In all, about 500 different migrants made 900 visits to the various dental care facilities.

Counting visits to both medical and dental clinics, a large increase in the number of patients was recorded this year. This was due to several factors. The addition of York and Northampton Counties made services available to 330 more migrants. The expanded dental services accounted for an additional patient load in this area. Transportation services were expanded to allow more migrants to reach clinic locations.

The primary source of referrals to medical and dental clinics was public health nurses. Nurses were helped this year by a new job class - public health assistant. These sub-professional nursing aides did many routine chores and paperwork, allowing nurses to spend more of their time in professional activity. Other sources of referrals were the migrants themselves, crew leaders, growers, social workers and chaplains. Several private physicians also referred workers to clinics. A breakdown of clinical findings by age group is shown on succeeding pages.

As in the past, health education was an important phase of project activities. Clinical findings and clinicians' orders for patients were thoroughly explained and follow-ups initiated to check on progress. Migrants were presented with personal health records at clinics, even though the value of health cards is still not clear. Many migrants lost them during the year. However, the percentage of migrants entering Pennsylvania with last year's cards was higher than in 1966, indicating some progress.

The vital connection and liaison between migrants and physicians was the effective staff of public health nurses. The project staff included twelve public health field nurses and four public health assistants. Pennsylvania provided four regional (administrative) nurses and eleven supervising nurses. In addition, many regular staff public health nurses in project counties devoted substantial portions of their time to assisting the project.

Reception of public health nurses and assistants in the camps was generally good. Increasing numbers of growers and crew leaders are becoming aware of the goal of the project which, of course, is healthy people. The migrants, themselves, were anxious to utilize project services. Many were waiting for the nurse when she arrived for the first time.

Nurses at Work

Nurses in the field made strong efforts to provide educational health instruction. They used motion pictures, posters, pamphlets and similar materials. A lack of material geared specifically to migrants often required on-the-spot adaptation of ideas and materials. The nurses stressed participation and were most effective when answering the direct questions of the migrants.

Nurses often found themselves engaged in non-project activities. They often assisted workers in applying for Department of Welfare hospitalization assistance. Nurses also arranged for transportation to homes, special health requirements not covered by the project, food, clothing, blankets and other necessary articles.

Cordial relationships developed between the Migrant Health Project and many other governmental or volunteer groups. Some of these were: growers and grower associations, crew leaders, hospital staff and administrators, social workers, day care and summer school personnel, and representatives of the Ministry to Migrants and its local committees. Personnel of the Department of Labor and Industry, Department of Community Affairs, Farm Labor Service, and Department of Public Welfare offered invaluable help. The vital assistance of these interested people, who lent their time voluntarily, was appreciated. One nurse commented, "I have nothing but praise and admiration for the social worker. She was interested and enthusiastic and devoted time and energy to helping the migrants, far beyond the bounds of professional requirements. She continually inspired us and reinforced our determination to bring the best care possible to the workers and their families."

One case history might serve to sum up the effects of the Migrant Health Project:

"Kim, an exceptionally pretty, five month old baby, received third degree burns over 40% of her body. The daughter of a crew leader, she resided with her parents and two sisters, in a small, unattached cement block building.

"At 8:00 a.m., September 3, 1967, the mother lit a kerosene stove located next to the baby's bed and left the building temporarily. The stove ignited the bed in which Kim was sleeping. The mother extinguished the flames and then rescued the other girls, asleep on the opposite side of the room.

"Kim was taken to Geisinger Medical Center by another migrant and was admitted. For several weeks she remained in guarded condition. Because of the severity of her burns, it was necessary to amputate half of the left foot, all of the toes on the right foot, and all of the fingers and part of the left hand. Grafting was then started.

"Meanwhile, the migrant chaplain had comforted the family in their grief. The public health nurse, on the advice of the doctor in charge, began instructing the mother on surgical dressing methods and post-discharge care.

"When Kim was released, her parents brought her to two or three clinics where progress of the healing was observed. There, the mother got a first-hand knowledge of dressing procedures. The family left for Florida on November 3 with a generous supply of sterile dressings and instructions. A referral on the case was promptly forwarded to Harrisburg where it was addressed to the appropriate health center in Florida and was received and acknowledged shortly thereafter.

"The mother, with a seventh grade education, was cooperative in following instructions. She was quite grateful for the assistance received, and determined to follow the doctor's orders accurately as they had been explained to her by the public health nurse."

In summation, it can be stated that the majority of the health, medical and dental needs of the migrant workers and their dependents are being met. The quality of the services provided has been good but, hopefully, improvements will be made in several areas next year. Future plans call for the addition of Erie, Crawford, Lycoming and Schuylkill Counties to the project area. These contain the bulk of the migrants still not falling into project territory. Addition of these four counties would result in 95% coverage of Pennsylvania migratory workers.

TABLE NO. 4

MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOUND BY PHYSICIANS AMONG OUTPATIENTS
BY AGE OF PATIENT

Diagnosis or Condition	Total	Age of Patient					
		Age Unknown	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & Older
Infective & Parasitic diseases	142	5	32	22	73	9	1
Tuberculosis	14	0	0	0	10	4	0
Venereal disease	64	4	1	1	55	2	1
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infestation with worms	38	1	23	14	0	0	0
Dermatophytosis & other infections of skin	4	0	2	2	0	0	0
Other	22	0	6	5	8	3	0
Neoplasms	10	0	0	1	7	1	1
Malignant	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Benign & unspecified	9	0	0	0	7	1	1
Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic & Nutritional Diseases	85	0	5	3	45	27	5
Diabetes	20	0	1	0	6	13	0
Malnutrition	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Other	61	0	3	2	37	14	5
Diseases of Blood and Blood-Forming Organs	11	0	2	1	6	2	0
Anemias	11	0	2	1	6	2	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental, Psychoneurotic & Personality Disorders	16	0	0	1	12	3	0
Diseases of Nervous System & Sense Organs	86	0	17	12	45	11	1
Cerebro-vascular dis. (stroke)	3	0	0	1	2	0	0
Eye diseases	34	0	3	6	20	5	0
Diseases of ear & mastoid process	23	0	14	2	7	0	0
Other diseases of nervous system	26	0	0	3	16	6	1
Diseases of Circulatory System	80	0	4	3	50	22	1
Rheumatic fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diseases of heart	15	0	3	2	7	3	0
Hypertension & other diseases of circulatory system	65	0	1	1	43	19	1

(Continued)

MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOUND BY PHYSICIANS AMONG OUTPATIENTS BY AGE OF PATIENT

Diagnosis or Condition	Age of Patient						
	Total	Age Unknown	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 & Older
Diseases of Respiratory System	383	6	114	38	171	47	7
Upper Respiratory	131	1	33	19	61	16	1
Influenza & pneumonia	30	1	4	2	16	5	2
Bronchitis	21	0	6	1	11	3	0
Other	201	4	71	16	83	23	4
Digestive System Diseases	81	1	28	4	36	12	0
Teeth & supporting structures	23	0	0	3	16	4	0
Gastroenteritis, colitis	34	0	22	0	8	4	0
Other	24	1	6	1	12	4	0
Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	97	1	3	2	85	6	0
Urinary system diseases	29	0	1	0	24	4	0
Genital system diseases	68	1	2	2	61	2	0
Deliveries & Complications of Pregnancy	10	0	—	0	10	0	—
Complications of pregnancy	6	0	—	0	6	0	—
Deliveries	3	0	—	0	3	0	—
Complications of puerperium	1	0	—	0	1	0	—
Skin Diseases	119	1	18	33	49	18	0
Impetigo	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Other	114	1	17	31	47	18	0
Diseases of Bones & Organs of Movement	52	0	3	2	16	29	2
Congenital Malformations	7	0	4	0	3	0	0
Diseases of Early Infancy	12	5	7	—	—	—	—
Symptoms, Ill-Defined Conditions	364	3	24	22	231	80	4
Accidents, Poisonings, Violence	260	10	20	22	138	68	2
Total of Preceding Categories	2919	46	404	285	1554	490	40
Total - Special Conditions, Examinations Without Sickness	331	3	53	24	228	19	4
Prenatal, postnatal care	125	0	—	1	124	0	—
Physical examination	122	0	35	14	62	9	2
Immunizations	12	0	11	1	0	0	0
Surgical or medical aftercare follow-up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fitting prosthetic devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Illegible	69	3	7	8	39	10	2

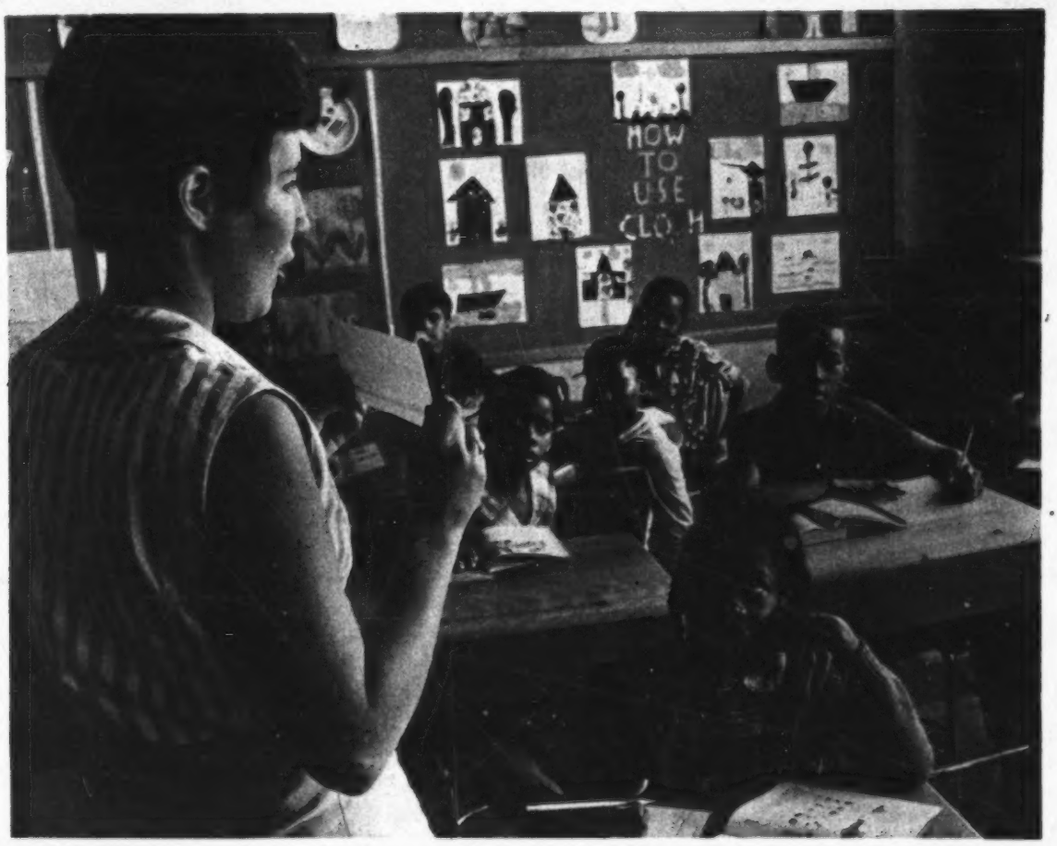
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Progress made in the field of education was most encouraging during the year. Cited earlier in this report were the Migratory Amendment to Title I of the Elementary and Secondary School Act through which Pennsylvania received an allocation of $82,128; and two Pennsylvania School Law Supplements which yielded $11,000 respectively for 40 school districts, representing 20 counties and 458 school-age migrant children, and $22,106.19 for summer classes in Adams, Chester and Potter Counties.

Listed below is a summary of the summer program in the three counties.

Adams County

The school, which was conducted by the Adams County Board of School Directors, met daily for six weeks (July 17 through August 25) in the Arendtsville Elementary School (Upper Adams School District) under the supervision of an elementary principal who served as teacher-director. The staff also included a part-time social worker; approximately three full or part-time teachers; cafeteria manager; building custodian; and two part-time bus drivers. Enrollment ranged from 12 to 49 migrant children, the number varying according to harvest conditions and the availability of employment for parents and older children in the family.



Summer School Classes

Children attended school from 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. and received instruction in the basic subject skills of reading, English, spelling, arithmetic, and social studies. In addition, arts, crafts, music, dancing and playground activities were available. Frequent use was made of various instructional media such as films, film strips, recordings, educational field trips, and visiting resource consultants. The children were served breakfast upon arrival at the school, a hot lunch at noon, and a mid-afternoon snack consisting of fruit juice and/or milk and cookies prior to dismissal.

A special parents' night and a public open house were conducted during the summer school period.

Chester County

For the fourth consecutive year, the Chester County Board of Education conducted an eight-week summer school program for approximately 100 migrant children in the Octorara Area School District (Cochranville, Pennsylvania). Included, also, were approximately 15 migrant children from Lancaster County.

Since most of the children from Chester County were of Puerto Rican origin and could not understand English, the academic training was largely individualized. The program for the primary group included phonics, reading, numbers, health habits, social amenities and writing. Mathematics, social studies, geography, language, arts and health were included in the program for the intermediate group. A portion of the afternoon was devoted to arts and crafts, woodshop, home economics and supervised sports. Field trips were included to such points of interest as Valley Forge, Longwood Gardens and other historical and social points of interest.

The school day began at 8:45 a.m. with a hot breakfast and concluded at 4:00 p.m. A hot lunch was provided at noon.

The school staff consisted of the principal, a home economics teacher, two speech therapists, a preschool teacher, four teacher aides, and one neighborhood Youth Corps matron.

Potter County

The summer school season covered a period of five weeks and was conducted by the Northern Potter School District, Ulysses, Pennsylvania. Approximately 20 school-age migrant children attended the classes. The school was directed by a guidance counsellor from the Northern Potter Schools assisted by an elementary school teacher and two teacher aides, both of whom were college students majoring in elementary education.

The children were transported to and from the school by bus. School hours were from 8:15 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Upon arriving at the school, the children were served a breakfast consisting of fruit juice, cereal, toast and milk. The noon luncheon menu was varied and compared favorably to noon lunches served in regular school cafeterias. Cookies and a cold drink were served before the children were dismissed for the day.

Classes consisted of remedial instruction in arithmetic, reading and language. Since the classes were small, much of the instruction was individualized. Classes in health education, music and art supplemented the more formal classes. Lunch-time and activity periods were used to teach habits of cleanliness, health and courtesy.

All three of the aforementioned counties were provided supplementary funds through the Migratory Amendment to Title I with which to purchase clothing for the migrant children, who attended classes, and to augment the medical and dental services provided by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. Moreover, Chester County was able to add additional professional and non-professional personnel to the school staff in an effort to upgrade the instructional phase of the educational program.

The late funding of the Migratory Amendment to Title I precluded the expansion of the number of educational programs for the regular school year of 1967. However, an effort was made to prepare trained teachers for additional future programs by giving approximately 70 teachers (representatives from the 34 counties having migrant camps) a week of in-service training at four Commonwealth institutions - Bucknell, Cheyney, Edinboro and Shippensburg. Included in the instructional phase of the training program were such topics as general orientation to Title I and migrant programs; instructional methodology; cultural background and problems of educationally disadvantaged children; curriculum development; utilization of instructional materials and equipment; types of learning disability; program planning and design; utilization of library and library resources; utilization of supportive services such as psychiatrists, counseling, speech therapy, health and social work. A highlight of each program was a visit to the various migrant camps. Each in-service participant received a stipend of $75, plus $15 for each dependent child. Although the total in-service program was varied at each institution, all made use of one or more of the following types of personnel: university professors, area curriculum coordinators, coordinators of migrant programs in Pennsylvania and other states, guidance counselors, county superintendents, social workers, special education teachers, directors of Title I, home and school visitors, members of the clergy, State Police, Pennsylvania Department of Health, Public Welfare, and Labor and Industry. The total in-service program was financed through federal funds, through the Migratory Amendment to Title I.

So that the educational needs of all school-age migrant children may be met fully, future plans call for expansion of the migrant educational programs from the present three to approximately ten. Counties which have fewer than 12 to 15 school-age migrant children will be encouraged to send their children to a contiguous county where sufficient numbers do exist to justify an educational program.

It is a part of the plan to expand significantly teacher in-service training so as to include additional professional and paraprofessional personnel for a minimum of two weeks instruction at Commonwealth institutions of higher learning.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Because of the changing character of the state's crop harvesting schedule, services offered to migrant workers by the Department of Public Welfare have changed considerably during recent years.

Five years ago, in 1962, 343 children over three years of age were cared for in ten day care centers in the state, but during this year only 60 children in this age group were enrolled and they were all in one center. However, since family day care and foster care are not offered to children under three years of age, 59 more children were given care. In addition, social workers assigned to these projects provided aid to 126 other children who stayed in camp or worked in the fields. This aid took the form of counseling with parents, arranging for medical and health care, enrolling the children in public schools, and supervising in-camp care wherever this could be arranged. A total of 226 children were given service of some kind by the Department of Public Welfare during the year.

Children at Play

The only day care center operated in 1967 was located in Adams County where the workers arrived in mid-July.

Family day care services provided care-by-the-day in private homes. This type of service was offered for the third year to children less than three years of age and some pre-school children in Columbia and Potter Counties under the direct supervision of the Child Welfare Services of the county, and in Adams County by the social worker at the day care center. By way of explanation, foster home care is weekly care in a private home where a child may stay for the entire season. This type of care has been given in Potter County for five years.

Adams County

Sixty children were enrolled in the Migrant Day Care Center from July 20 to November 17, with an average daily attendance of 35. Four other children were given care in two family day care homes. The new Migrant Opportunity Center, which opened in 1965, comfortably housed the Center throughout the summer and fall. Evening programs for adults made it possible for the parents to meet the staff, see the Center, and discuss problems. An interesting comment by one of the workers was found in this report, "Although a migrant day care center is categorized as a protective service, it has potential for being more than that, since most of the children in these centers were of an age where they began to gain a sense of right and wrong, justice, order and disorder, competition and cooperation." Several other services were offered to families of these children as well as families of children not under this care. For example, five or six needed clothing for the children before they could be enrolled in school. Workers and children were transported to health clinics by social workers since nurses were not free to do this. When one fourteen year old girl, who came up from the south on her own, and several adult women were taken to the Public Assistance Office for help, several were given food and bus fare to return to their home bases. Some men asked for help in finding work so that they could stay north for the winter.

Columbia County

There was no day care center in this county because the workers did not arrive until mid-August. However, a program of family day care and in-camp care was begun. Eight family day care homes provided care for 34 children under the direct supervision of the Columbia County Child Welfare Services. Except for a serious transportation problem, many more children, especially those in Montour County, might have received this service. In tribute to the staff, it should be reported that it was through their ingenuity and energy that various ways of transporting the children to day care homes were found. In one instance, taxi service was provided where the children were within a five mile radius of the homes. In another camp, ten children were taken to the day care homes every morning at 7:30 by the social worker, and the crew leader's wife returned them to camp in the evening. While it was not possible to find homes near enough to several camps to offer day care service for some of the children, health examinations and medical care were arranged and the social workers transported the children. . . After getting the approval of the crew leader and his wife at one distant camp, it was decided to experiment with in-camp care at one distant camp. A migrant woman with one small child of her own was employed to give custodial care to ten small children in the camp. The ground in one area of the camp was cleared, a room was chosen for the mother's use, and surplus food, play equipment and cots were delivered to the camp. In the beginning, it appeared that the program would be successful, but within a week or ten days it became apparent that if a minimum of standards were to be reached, it would be necessary to have a teacher or social worker in the camp daily to instruct the mother in the simplest ways of feeding, protect-

ing and caring for the children. Since this intensive care was not available, the mother became inattentive and failed to give the children the quantity and quality of food required, even though money was provided to the crew leader for this. In addition, the elderly migrant, who was paid to keep the grounds clean, failed to do so. If an adequate staff is available for this type of program in 1968, the experiment will be attempted again.

Lancaster County

Only in-camp care provided by the Lancaster County Child Welfare Services was available. In this instance, a young migrant mother was employed at a wage comparable to what she would have earned working in the fields to stay in the camp every day and care for the children. A social worker from the agency visited the camp at least every other day to observe the care the children received. The arrangement was rather successful in that the children received better care for three weeks than they would have had otherwise.

Lackawanna, Luzerne and Wyoming Counties

Services to the children were offered through local agencies. In Luzerne, County Commissioners augmented the services through the disbursement of available state funds.

Potter County

With the migrant population dropping from over 1,000 to about 400 during the past ten years, the decision was made not to operate a day care center but to seek another way of caring for the few preschool children who came to Potter County and to include all children under three years of age who might need care. A social worker, under the supervision of the Potter County Child Welfare Agency, placed 21 migrant children in family day care homes and in foster homes where they were cared for during the full season. In addition, the social worker extended many other services. For example, about 20 families received clothing, and food was distributed freely when needed. Much of the social worker's time was used in transporting workers and children to and from the health clinics and medical services. Fees paid by the migrant parents were about half of the actual cost of the care.

Franklin, Snyder, Lehigh, Northampton and Erie Counties

It was not feasible to operate day care centers as indicated by the fact that in preceding years average attendance had decreased to fewer than ten children.

It is pertinent to this report to record the number of children who worked in the fields. However, it is difficult to collect such figures for this year as many of the children in the counties that have a late harvest entered school a short time after their arrival in camp. A few of the children worked part-time on Saturdays. It is also to be noted that of those children under thirteen years of age who did work, at least six were nine or less.

Many seasonal farm families expressed a desire to remain in Pennsylvania and become farm workers. Some have done this and others are making an effort to settle in the state. This is especially true in Chester and Adams Counties.

TABLE NO. 2

NUMBER OF MIGRANT CHILDREN SERVED
BY LOCATION AND TYPE OF SERVICE

1967

County or Area Of Service	Total Children Served 1/	Types of Service Provided				Social Services Only 2/
		Day Care Centers	Day Care Homes	In-Camp Care	Foster Care	
Adams	104	60	4	—	—	40
Columbia	54	0	34	10	—	10
Lancaster	15	0	0	15	—	—
Luzerne	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potter	53	—	16	—	5	32
Total	226	60	54	25	5	82

1/ All children served in the area from 3 to 14 years of age received health examinations, immunizations and medical care, including many babies.

2/ Social Services include casework, referral for medical care, food and clothing, and enrollment in public schools.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The State Department of Community Affairs was established in 1966 to provide a strong institutional channel for a working relationship between the state and local levels of government. In this role as liaison between governmental agencies, the department furnishes technical assistance to political subdivisions participating in state and federal aid programs.

The department's Bureau of Economic Development, the official State Technical Assistance Agency for Pennsylvania, counsels and assists communities in the economic, social, educational and cultural development problems of PEOPLE.

It is through counseling and technical assistance that the Department of Community Affairs has become involved in the state's Migrant Labor Program. The department is specifically involved in four migrant programs: Adams County Opportunity Center, Inc.; Luzerne County Commission on Economic Opportunity; YMCA of Reading and Berks County; and Self-Help Housing, Inc. of Chester County.

ADAMS COUNTY OPPORTUNITY CENTER, INC.

In 1965 a $25,000 Migrant Opportunity Center was erected near Bendersville in Adams County. The Center was inaugurated and built by the Fruit Growers Association of Adams County and is believed to be one of the first projects of its kind in the country sponsored by an agricultural group.

Since its origin, the Center has been named the Adams County Opportunity Center, Inc. It has grown from a day care center for fifty migrant children and now includes many diversified services for the seasonal farm worker and his family. Because seasonal farm workers include persons seasonally employed who maintain full-time residence in one place, all persons attending activities and classes in the Adams County Center need not be migrants.

Financed under a grant from the Migrant Division, Office of Special Field Programs in the Office of Economic Opportunity, this seasonal worker program is the most far-reaching operation of the Adams County Opportunity Center, Inc.

During 1967 the Center's Board of Directors was expanded to include representation from public and private institutions and from the community it serves.

Under the OEO grant, the Adams County Opportunity Center must assist in the total social and economic development of those persons meeting specified criteria. In order to meet federal requirements, the Center personnel made 1,362 home contacts and 3,140 follow-up contacts (in two years) to inform the workers of available programs and opportunities for up-

grading their economic position.

Governor Raymond P. Shafer Presents Recognition
Letter to Seasonal Farm Worker Representative

The Center conducted an extensive education and community center program, offering classes and social functions for some 180 seasonal workers. Progress was also made in an on-going project to coordinate the existing county seasonal worker programs.

PROGRAMS OF THE COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY OF LUZERNE COUNTY

The Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County, applicant agency for the Wyoming Valley Council of Churches, had an outstanding migrant worker program which operated from June 19 to November 17, 1967.

The Commission's program served a tri-county area (Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming) and was financed by OEO funds.

The six-fold purpose of the Commission's program was: to provide a liaison among and between existing services for migrants and growers; a tutoring program for school-age children; to bring about a means of helping migrants to use services and appraise the effectiveness of their delivery; expand leisure time activities; offer transportation to Health Department child health conferences when necessary; and to conduct an adult literacy program requested by migrants in 1966.

Seven hundred and fifty migrants participated in the programs in the eleven camps of the tri-county area.

Outstanding among the services furnished to migrants were two tutor camps financed by the ESEA (Elementary Secondary Education Act). The Dallas School District in upper Luzerne County permitted pre-school-age children to attend a three-week summer school which had been initiated in 1966. Volunteers from the Commission staff assisted in the pre-school program.

The other tutor program was developed in Wyoming County at the Falls-Overfield School for three weeks in the summer. Although this program was financed by ESEA, private funds from local religious organizations furnished hot lunches and bus service.

Ninety-six volunteers tutored in the camps at least twice weekly and continued after the regular school term began.

Local churches provided other services to the Luzerne County Migrant Programs. Young people from both Catholic and Protestant Churches helped prepare two of the camps prior to the arrival of the migrants.

YMCA OF READING AND BERKS COUNTY

The purpose of the YMCA Program among migrant workers in Berks County is to upgrade their living and working conditions. The program has made an effort to help meet the special needs of migrants by mobilizing the community leadership resources and involving migrants in constructive, educational, and leisure time activities. Leadership training and self-improvement programs are emphasized.

The program is funded by the OEO as a part of the YMCA Detached Worker Program. For federal funding purposes, the YMCA is the program's delegate agency and the Economic Opportunity Council of Reading and Berks County serves as the applicant agency.

Using a team approach with professional workers and indigenous leaders participating, the program offers a combination English-Driver Training Program and Counseling Service in the migrant center. Because the migrant center is located in the center of a concentrated area of migrant population, it is a focal point for the motivation to improve migrant conditions.

The YMCA staff is composed of two full-time detached workers and three part-time indigenous leaders. Working closely with this staff is the Mushroom Workers Organization, a local group whose principal goal is to give overall meaning to the program. This organization has effectively fostered communication between the mushroom workers, who are primarily Puerto Ricans, and the larger community.

In developing the program, the YMCA and the Economic Opportunity Council of Reading and Berks County have worked closely with the Council of Churches' Migrant Program, the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, and the Department of Community Affairs.

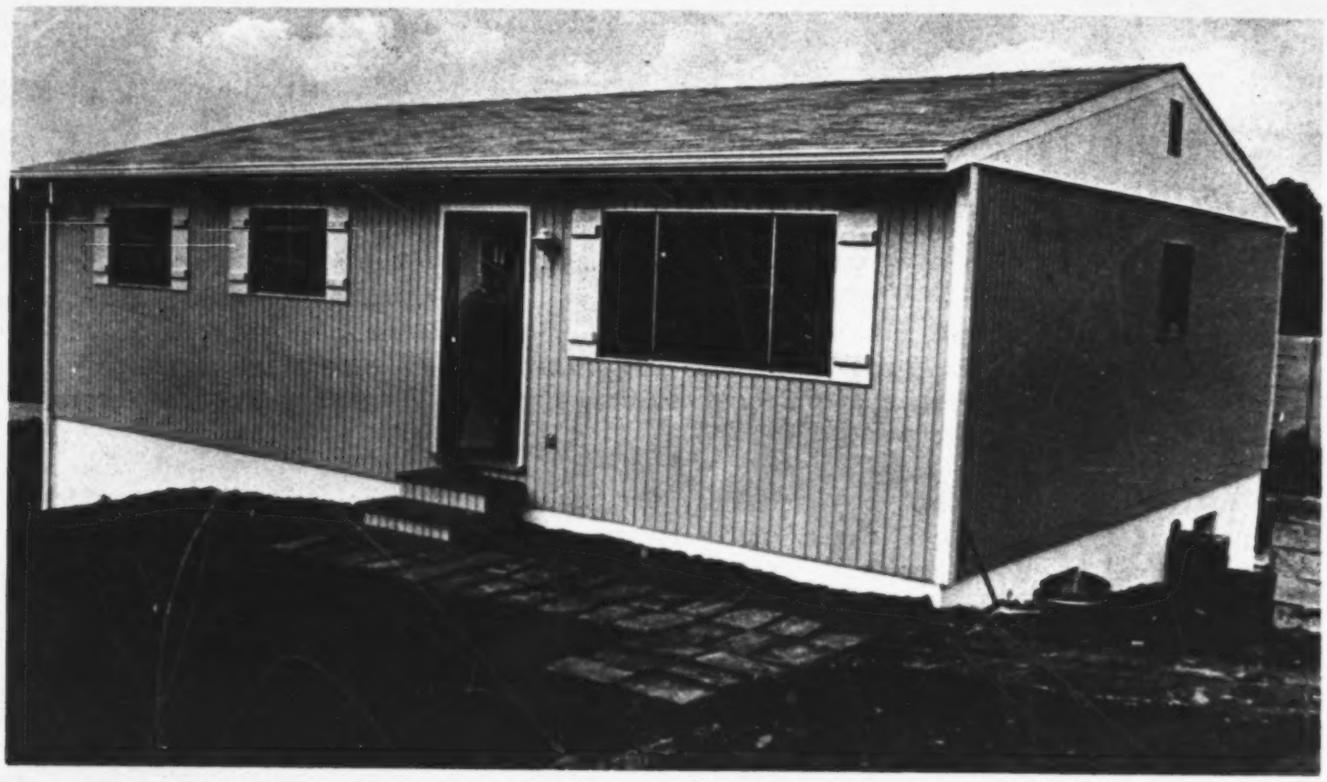
SELF-HELP HOUSING, INC., CHESTER COUNTY

Poorly housed and highly motivated migrant families in Chester County have an opportunity to improve their housing and provide for themselves a sense of pride that comes from ownership.

This opportunity has been offered to them by Self-Help Housing, Inc., a non-profit corporation which came to Chester County through the efforts of the NAACP and the American Friends Service Committee. The organization was incorporated in 1965 and disassociated itself from the NAACP to promote cooperation from any family in search of better housing - not just Negroes.

The program received $45,000 in April 1966 from the OEO under its migrant farm laborers program to finance administrative costs. The Farmers Home Administration then agreed to act as the lending agent.

In order to construct a home, a family can receive a $9,000 loan from the Farmers Home Administration, repayable in thirty-three years at 4% interest. They are then provided with the site, building materials, and special services necessary for their home construction. The family provides the labor necessary to complete their home. The work is supervised by a professional staff.



Self-Help Housing Unit

Upon completion, the homes, usually 1,000 square feet in size, are worth at least $12,000. The time necessary to build them, an average of one year, gives the family $3,000 sweat equity in their home.

Families interested in Self-Help Housing are usually migrants who have decided to remain in one location. With the improvement of their physical surroundings, they often are motivated to seek permanent jobs.

OTHER PROGRAMS

The Department of Community Affairs, through the Bureau of Economic Development's Field Representatives, has assisted the above migrant programs to meet the requirements of their OEO grants.

The Bureau's Field Representatives have also acted as referral agents for individuals in the seasonal worker programs who wish to determine their own futures. Such workers are eligible for Job Corps, Neighborhood Corps, Upward Bound, and High School Equivalency Programs.

In order to prepare young migrants and seasonal workers for the future, the High School Equivalency Program is designed to assist these young people to obtain a high school diploma in preparation for college, skill training, or job placement. At the present time, two former migrants are enrolled in Fairleigh Dickenson University of Rutherford, New Jersey.

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES

Several counties in Pennsylvania provided donated food assistance to migrants and their families during 1967. Such assistance was a part of the program of the Department of Property and Supplies through the Bureau of Government Donated Foods.

On July 26, 1967, nineteen families consisting of thirty-five persons, and six other families consisting of twenty-five persons, all located in camps at Dillsburg, R.D. #1, received food via the York County Needy Family Food Program.

On August 4, 1967, a migrant family of four persons received donated food via the Cumberland County Needy Family Food Program.

On August 9, 1967, twenty-two households of forty-one persons and four one-person households all located at Chambersburg R. D. #2, received food; on August 15, 1967, fifteen households consisting of twenty-two persons also located at Chambersburg, R.D. #2, received food supplements. All of the Chambersburg area migrants were allocated commodities via the Franklin County Needy Family Food Program.

The types of donated foods distributed were: all-purpose flour, milled rice, dried milk, shortening, rolled wheat, canned chopped meat, peanut butter, margarine, cheese, rolled oats, split peas, dried beans and raisins.

A total of 131 migrants received commodity assistance through county-operated programs during the year.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE

Members of the Pennsylvania State Police force visited camps listed by the Department of Labor and Industry on a regular basis for the dual purpose of maintaining law and order and to assist migrants and their families by answering questions relating to the vehicle code and other law enforcement problems.

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico served the state of Pennsylvania, as well as three other eastern states through the Camden, New Jersey, Regional Office of its Department of Labor, Migration Division.

The chief purpose of the division is to assist the Puerto Rican worker in making the adjustment from his "Island" home to his mainland job. Representatives of the Migration Division worked closely with both the worker and his employer to help the worker become an integral part of his new environment.

In addition, the worker was provided job counseling and, through collaboration with the Employment Service, was provided with subsequent employment as initial jobs were completed. There was also a social service program which provided professional orientation in the use of local resources and agencies and which offered guidance on family relations, health, housing, etc. The worker was assisted in such matters as community involvement and civic responsibility through a community organization program. Technical assistance was provided in the organization and development of self-help programs, which included community improvement activities and adult education courses. Included in the adult education courses were 32 classes in the English language for migrant workers.

During 1967, the Migration Division of the Puerto Rico Department of Labor handled approximately 1,000 wage claims and assisted workers in processing about 400 claims for Workmen's Compensation.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

The Migrant Labor Program of the Pennsylvania Council of Churches is conducted under the auspices of the Council's Commission on Ministry to the Migrants in cooperation with the Department of United Church Women of Pennsylvania and the Division of Christian Life and Missions of the National Council of Churches, cooperating with the local churches.

The purpose of the Migrant Ministry is to unite the churches to serve men, women and children who are "following the crops." The program is centered in the Christian faith and seeks to share that faith with the migrant and to develop in him a sense of his personal worth, belonging, and responsibility. It seeks further to awaken the community to the opportunity and obligation of sharing equally all the protective benefits and warmth of community life. It challenges the local churches to include these seasonal workers in their concern and full fellowship. It calls upon the state and nation to apply Christian principles to the economy in which migrants live and work.

In twenty-two counties of the state there was a Migrant Ministry in 1967 serving more than 6,500 agricultural migrants under the direct supervision of seventeen local committees in cooperation with the Commission on Ministry to Migrants. Fifteen chaplains ministered to approximately 5,000 southern migrants and 1,500 Spanish-speaking migrants. They provided many activities and ministries for the migrants including: worship services in and out of camps; Vacation Bible Schools; films, tracts, Bibles, New Testaments and portions of the Scriptures; assistance to social workers, health nurses, and those who conducted day care centers and summer schools for migrant children. In many of the camps, chaplains working with local volunteers arranged for such recreational programs as baseball games, camp picnics, volleyball games, etc.

1967 was a productive year in the Migrant Program:
Eight hundred or more volunteers participated in the program;
One hundred and twelve presentations on the Migrant Ministry were given by the director and the summer chaplaincy staff;
Approximately 150 migrant homes were visited by the chaplaincy staff;
One hundred and sixty persons were transported to clinics and hospitals by the chaplains;
One hundred and twenty persons were transported to Public Welfare and other social agencies;
One hundred or more showings of motion pictures were supervised by the chaplains in the migrant camps;
Three thousand Bibles and portions of Scripture were distributed by the chaplains;
One thousand Social Security informational booklets were given out;
More than 2,500 health kits were distributed to adults and children;
Fifty-six layettes were distributed;
Sixty sewing kits were placed in camps;

Five hundred or more blankets were distributed;
Twenty-seven first aid kits were contributed for the camps;
More than six tons of clothing were provided or sold in thrift sales through the local committees.

Thrift Sale

The Commission on Ministry to Migrants in cooperation with the Division of Social Relations is exerting an effort to influence legislation favorable to seasonal farm workers. The main issue during 1967 was in the area of federal legislation to amend the National Labor Relations Act to include farm workers.

There were several instances during the year when deeds of kindness and mercy, over and above the call of duty, were performed. One example of this was the help that local committees, through their chaplains, gave to migrants who arrived at their places of employment to find they were too early for the crop harvest. In these instances, it meant that the migrants were usually without money and were, therefore, in dire need of help. The chaplains were able in these cases to assist the migrants to obtain surplus food, food stamps and in some cases grants of money from the County Office of Public Assistance.

While much was done for the migrant workers and their families, the job was far from finished. Opportunities are still needed for migrants to meet people who accept them as friends and equals instead of exploiting them for financial gain. At the same time, the horizons of migrants should be lifted so that they may catch a new vision of the fellowship of the children of God.

Welcome Party

Many local committees are doing much to help migrants who want to get out of the migrant stream and settle in the local community. In these instances, it is the responsibility of local people to help them to relate themselves effectively to work opportunities, churches, schools, agency programs, civic affairs, and to find a place in the community's on-going life.

In summary, the Ministry to Migrants Commission poses this question to men and women of the Christian faith in Pennsylvania. "Is the migrant worker accepted in all aspects of your community life? How many of the men, women and children (southern and Spanish-speaking migrants) coming into your community to plant, cultivate and harvest the crops will be reached because your Church cares?" The responsible person must not pass by on the other side of the road. For the Migrant Labor Program cannot be served effectively and entirely merely through the gift of material items. The complete success of the program will be marked only through human acceptance and the glad hand of fellowship.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLATE FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

The coordinator for the Catholic Apostolate for Migrant Workers for Pennsylvania is the Reverend Anthony F. Kane, 251 East Main Street, Dallastown. Father Kane has been the Director of the Catholic Migrant Apostolate in the Diocese of Harrisburg since 1955.

Father Kane is assisted in his duties by the Reverend Mercurio A. Fregapane, Vicar for the Spanish-Speaking in the Diocese of Harrisburg. The office of the Spanish Apostolate is located at 438 West Avenue, Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania 17851. Three other priests are officially assigned to assist in the work and several others give occasional assistance.

Director of Catholic Apostolate and Migrants

The greatest concentration of Spanish-speaking migrants is in the Harrisburg Diocese, where a regular program of spiritual and social assistance is carried on through visits to the migrant camps. The extent of the work is indicated by the fact that the coordinator travelled more than 2,000 miles in 1967 on visits to camps and other places in activity associated with the Migrant Apostolate.

In addition to the camp visits, the Migrant Apostolate and the Spanish Apostolate combined its efforts in several programs including: conducting services in the camps; holding Mass for the migrants; the issuance of a monthly publication, "El Mensajero Catolico"; the publishing of articles weekly in the CATHOLIC WITNESS, the diocesan newspaper; and conducting missions and arranging fiestas in various areas of the central Pennsylvania agricultural area.

In cooperation with the Spanish Apostolate, the Migrant Apostolate endeavors to integrate former migrants, many of whom now live in the Harrisburg Diocese, into the life of the community. Many of these former migrants have brought their families to Pennsylvania and many of the children are now in the Catholic parish schools. A Spanish Mass is celebrated weekly in Lancaster and monthly in Lebanon, Steelton and York. Services rendered by the Apostolate to those families who were once migrants but are now permanent residents of Pennsylvania are directed by Father Hubert C. Cooke, whose headquarters are at La Casa del Carmen, 1444 North 7th Street, Philadelphia. Casa del Carmen offers many services including a full-time medical clinic under the direction of two doctors. A score of lay helpers assist in all phases of the activities at the Center.

Special recognition should be given in this year's report to the work done in the Diocese of Scranton by the Diocesan Committee on Migrant Workers. The Diocesan Director in Scranton is the Reverend Patrick D. Healey, 35 William Street, Pittston, Pennsylvania. Until 1967 little had been done by the Catholic Church for migrant workers in this area except on a minor scale in the Sweet Valley and Tunkhannock regions. To expand the work, a subcommittee on migrant workers was formed to serve the several hundred workers in the Tri-County Area, many of whom are of Mexican or Puerto Rican heritage. For the purpose of functioning more effectively, the Committee aligned itself with the Tri-County Migrant Committee, a small group of ministers and lay people in Lackawanna, Luzerne and Wyoming Counties. In this arrangement, the Diocesan Group assumed the responsibility for the spiritual welfare of the Spanish-speaking and Catholic migrants and also agreed to participate in all other phases of the program in all the camps.

Nuns and Migrant Children

Most of the migrants arrived about the third week of August and stayed until mid-October. During this time, five camps of Mexican and Puerto Rican workers were serviced by the Catholic chaplains. The chaplains also visited each camp once a week to take census and provide counseling and other services to these people. During a Mass on September 17, 30 children and adults were

confirmed and 26 received their first communion. Along with catechetical instructions, a tutoring program, financed partially by the Office of Economic Opportunity and partially by service in-kind provided by volunteers, was offered. In addition, two schools were conducted - one in the Falls-Overfield School and the other at the Dallas school. Undoubtedly, the major accomplishment of the program in the Scranton Diocese was a practical demonstration to the migrants that people do care about them and are willing to help them solve their problems. The program also gave the members of the committee and the volunteers an insight into the needs of others, as well as a practical way of carrying out the command to love one's neighbor.

In the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, the number of migrants is small. Several priests assigned to work among the Spanish-speaking residents also serve the migrants. The work is under the general supervision of Monsignor Philip J. Dowling, Executive Director of the Committee on Human Relations, 1712 Summer Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

The director of the work among migrants in the Allentown Diocese is the Reverend Joseph J. Fricker, 508 Island Street, Hamburg, Pennsylvania. This area includes Berks, Northampton and Lehigh Counties.

There are few migrants in the western part of the state, so there is no organized program. The few migrants there are cared for through the parish priests of the area.

General procedural guidelines are established in every diocese of Pennsylvania for the conduct of programs for Spanish-speaking Catholic migrants. Diocesan directors, appointed by their respective bishops, supervise and coordinate the work. Special churches and/or centers are designated for the celebration of Mass and other religious services. Spanish-speaking priests and other religious leaders enlist the aid of lay people in contacting the migrants and extending personal relations campaigns designed to acquaint the people with the provisions made for their use and convenience.

While the principal work of the Apostolate is the immediate spiritual and religious care of the Spanish-speaking migrant and his family, many other services are rendered - legal aid, job counseling and placement, language instruction, social and recreational programs, specialized counseling, day care for children, and medical and dental care.

On many occasions contacts are made in the harvest fields rather than at fixed locations. Sometimes the programs are devoted to the workers themselves, while on other occasions families of the workers are included.

EASTERN MENNONITE BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHARITIES

Mennonite participation in the Migrant Program was less than in previous years due to the fact that the number of migrants in Potter County has decreased considerably due in large part to farm mechanization.

The Child Welfare Program of Potter County operated under the philosophy that migrant children should be placed in child care homes rather than in day care centers, when possible.

In keeping with this, the Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities had two volunteers, a husband and wife team, who worked under the Mennonite Voluntary Service Program from August 1 to September 15. During this period of time, the team transported approximately ten children per day, five days a week, from their migrant living quarters to six different child care homes in the Potter County area. This involved approximately three hours of the volunteer worker's time each day. Although the team was prepared and eager to become more deeply involved, it was difficult to find a more contributory role under the circumstances.

REFLECTIONS AND PROJECTIONS

1967 was a year in which improvements were made in many areas of services rendered to Pennsylvania's migrant labor force.

Among the most notable of these was the greater emphasis which was placed on education, both in the summer schools and during the regular school terms. While it is not intended to infer that an ultimate plateau was reached in the field of educational services for migrant children, progress was very evident. It should be stated in this connection that one of the most basic needs of migrant families is for every child to be granted the opportunity of receiving the knowledge and training that is his inherent and moral right. Neglect and apathy in this responsibility have no place in our modern culture and our goal should and must be the best education for all, regardless of their environment. Such an achievement requires a sufficient allotment of funds and while increased grants in 1967 were encouraging, complete satisfaction can be found only with the attainment of one hundred percent effectiveness of the educational program.

Reflecting further upon the year 1967, it is pertinent to note that action initiated by the Governor's Committee on Migratory Labor was responsible for further serving the human needs of the workers. Reference in this instance is made to the ruling of the Pennsylvania Industrial Board, requiring living quarters to be heated to 65 degrees. The Industrial Board ruling followed a unanimous recommendation by the Governor's Committee. This forward step can be characterized as an additional approach toward making life more comfortable, as well as more healthful, for the members of the migrant labor force while they serve the agriculture of Pennsylvania.

A trend, which began in earlier years, continued during 1967. The decrease in the number of migrant workers naturally means fewer children now come into the state. In ever-increasing numbers, both preschool and schoolage children are left behind at the home bases. While this might appear to lessen the responsibility previously directed to the Department of Public Welfare of caring for migrant children, the fact is the nature of the problem has changed. It is no longer feasible to operate day care centers on the same scale as in past years. One possible result of the present trend may be "in-camp care" in which a migrant mother is assigned the job of caring for all children in a particular camp on a salary or fee basis. Experiments in this area during 1967 proved both good and bad. However, the experiences of the year made it obvious that if this plan is to be adopted on a permanent basis, it must be carefully supervised, probably by Department of Public Welfare social workers.

Services rendered by agencies funded in part by the Office of Economic Opportunity were cause for further encouragement. The Adams County Opportunity Center, founded in 1965, was particularly successful in dealing not only with migrants but all seasonal workers in its area. The YMCA of Reading and the Commission on Economic Opportunity of Luzerne County also made

outstanding contributions to the migrant program in 1967, and the Self-Help Program in Chester County began to show definite results.

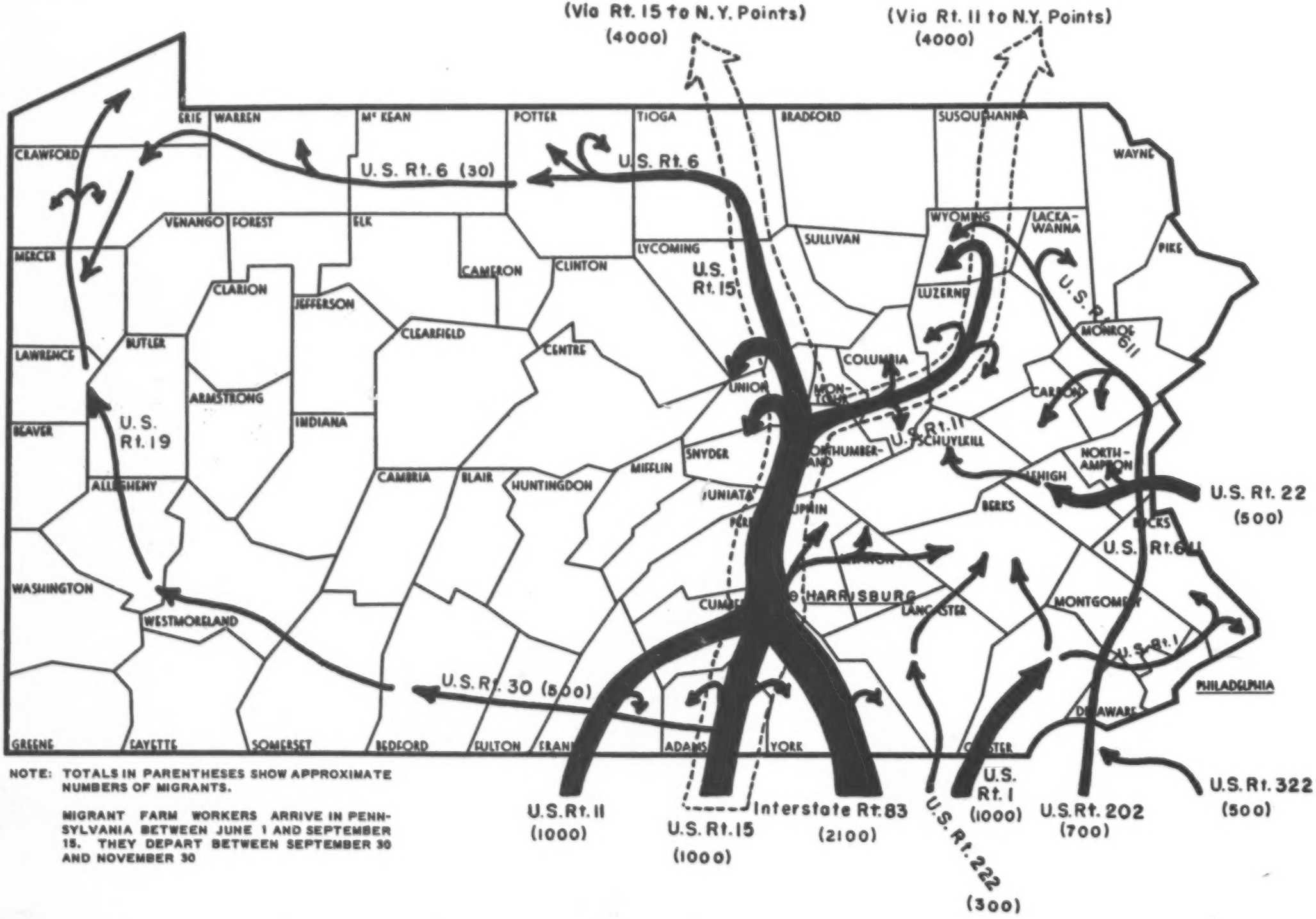
Looking back in retrospect, perhaps the most gratifying result of the united endeavors of governmental and nongovernmental groups on behalf of migratory farm workers and their families was best illustrated by the record-breaking number of winners of camp and crew leader awards in the annual ceremony that was held in October, when 70 camp operators and 14 crew leaders were presented with Certificates of Award for providing and maintaining superior living quarters. This exemplified the widespread spirit of cooperation by farmers, crew leaders and crew members who combined their efforts toward "Giving the migrants a 'home' - not just a place to live while they are in the state."

TABLE NO. 6

Number of Migrant Agricultural Workers and Major Crops Harvested by Month during the 1967 Season

Month	Number of Migrants	Crops
June	395	Strawberries Peaches
July	550	Sour Cherries Snap Beans Cucumbers Peaches
August	2300	Snap Beans Peaches Potatoes Tomatoes
September	4475	Apples Peaches Potatoes Tomatoes
October	4850	Apples Potatoes Grapes
November	725	Potatoes

MAJOR HIGHWAY ROUTES TRAVELLED BY MIGRANTS



NOTE: TOTALS IN PARENTHESES SHOW APPROXIMATE NUMBERS OF MIGRANTS.

MIGRANT FARM WORKERS ARRIVE IN PENNSYLVANIA BETWEEN JUNE 1 AND SEPTEMBER 15. THEY DEPART BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 30 AND NOVEMBER 30